7,000 tons; buckwheat, 21,000 acres, 7,000 tons; lentils, beans, and haricots, 20,000 acres, 5,300 tons; peas, 9,000 acres, 3,000 tons. Ramie fibre and attar of roses are produced on the Black Sea coast.

Live-stock and Animal Products.—Owing to the tendency to convert pasture into arable land, there has been a great decrease in the numbers of live-stock raised in Caucasia of late years. To this rule, however, the Jevat and Geokchai districts in Baku Government present an exception; for cattle and horse raising has there been developed into an important industry, the profit obtained in the former region in 1914 being estimated at £70,000. In 1913 the total area devoted to pasturage, which is situated in the steppes and on the mountain slopes up to an elevation of 9,000 ft., was 3,700,000 acres, and the animals in the country comprised 6,327,000 head of cattle, 2,135,000 horses, 13,336,000 sheep and goats, and 1,215,000 pigs. The largest numbers of animals are found in Kuban and Terek; there were in 1912 nearly 4,500,000 of all kinds in the former province and nearly 3,500,000 in the latter.

Buffaloes and a small breed of *oxen* are bred in large numbers; they are used as draught animals, and in some districts as beasts of burden and for ploughing. The best breed of buffaloes is reared in the Governments of Elisavetopol and Kutais.

Horses are raised in other southern districts of Baku besides those already named, and on the Karabagh steppe, which extends from Baku into Elisavetopol; in the valley of the Terek and the Kabarda districts near Vladikavkaz; and in the Provinces of Kuban and Stavropol. A breed of mountain ponies is reared in Kutais. There are numerous private studs.

Camels, which are bred in the south-eastern provinces, are used chiefly as pack animals in the transport of goods to and from Persia, but occasionally also for draught purposes.

Great numbers of *sheep* and *goats* are bred on the steppes and plateaux and in the hill districts. The

3: Anonymous U-4 (no date) 1920 RH1 Caucasia RH1

231 wool production was 14,946 tons in 1908, 13,339 tons
236 in 1909, and 17,356 tons, of which 16,473 tons were fine wool and 883 tons coarse, in 1913. The nomad Kurds, the Tatars, the Ossetes, the Svanetians, the Kabards, and the Abkhasians live principally by their flocks and herds, which they raise by primitive methods. Part of the wool crop is sold in the Tatar camps at shearing time to local carpet-weavers; part is exported.

231 *Honey* and *wax* are obtained throughout the Caucasus. In 1912 there were 26,000 apiaries, containing nearly 600,000 hives, and the production was 2,500 tons of honey and 300 tons of wax, most of which was consumed locally.

Silk.—Mulberry-trees are grown on the lower slopes of the Transcaucasian mountains, and the silkworm industry, after a period of depression due to the spread of disease amongst the silkworms, has developed greatly of late years, especially in the Governments of Tiflis, Erivan, Elisavetopol, and Kutais. In the Baku Government, where it was once widespread, the industry is only continued to any considerable extent in the district of Geokchai. Much of the output, which in 1914 amounted to over 5,000 tons, is normally con-
[439] sumed in local silk manufactures. Silkworm eggs were imported, principally from Turkey and Italy, and were strictly examined by the Imperial Agricultural Society at Tiflis. The failure of the Turkish supply after 1914 adversely affected subsequent cocoon crops.

(*b*) *Methods of Cultivation*

242 Ciscaucasia is far in advance of Transcaucasia in respect of agricultural methods, a fact due in part to the more enterprising character of the Cossack population and in part to the less isolated geographical position of the northern provinces. In both divisions of the country, however, there has in recent years been a notable advance in agricultural science, evidenced by the rapid development of co-operation. Whereas in 1909 there were 100 agricultural associations in the

137 are the overwhelmingly predominant Caucasian bush growth. Both species are found in abundance on a very large strip within the forest zone and beyond it, over an absolute vertical [231] distance of 1800 m. Since bee-keeping is very common in the Caucasus, the azalea has in those regions a strong influence upon the composition of the honey. [276] Strabon tells us of this particular kind of honey, which seems to contain an inebriating, intoxicating, or narcotizing effect, at least upon certain individuals; people are said to become drunk, mad, furious, or even crazy. The present-day Turks in the areas along the Black Sea ranges, where the azalea is also found, call this honey däli bal ("crazy honey"), exactly the same expression used by Strabon, XII; 3, 18. A number of travelers reject these tales -- cf. the classical passage in Xenophon's "Anabasis", IV; 8, 20/21—as fables, probably because the azalea honey did not have any effect upon them.

The Caucasus is the original home of a number of fruit trees and other plants of great use to man. Thus, the walnut tree and hazelnut bush are natives of the Caucasus, where they are found in great groves or growing beside other trees in the forests. The valleys of Imeret'ia are generally considered to be the original home of the walnut tree. The hazelnut bush is abundant in the Caucasus as well as all over the Black Sea mountains in northern Anatolia.

But a small creeper, which with the ex-

137 In Trans-Caucasia, east of the Meskhi-Surami range, the abundance of vegetation diminishes gradually with the distance from the Black Sea climate zone; the farther to the east, the more steppe-like the country becomes, finally culminating in a typical dry steppe, interspersed with smaller or larger desert areas. A tree typical of the central and eastern Trans-Caucasian plains is the mulberry, which apparently has been cultivated there since the beginning of written history. The chief use of [23] the mulberry has always been for sericulture, an ancient craft in Trans-Caucasian lands. The vegetation most characteristic of the sub-tropical steppe areas of the Near East is represented here, especially wormwood (artemisia), with its distinctive invigorating smell, various stipa species, etc. Artificial irrigation is becoming more and more widespread, but has been practiced on a more or less small scale since time immemorial. The small strip of land between the Talysh mountains and the Caspian coast has a humid, sub-tropical Caspian climate like that of the Persian provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran; it abounds, therefore, in the corresponding sub-tropical and tropical plant growth such as bamboo, rice and tea.

Of the above-enumerated plants, many of the useful ones are newcomers introduced by man, such as the orange and other citrus fruits, corn (maize), rice, tobacco, cotton, and tea. Corn is grown very widely also in the northern

C. G. 197 LANGUAGE: Georgian (Kartuli ena) belongs with Mingrelian, Laz, and Svan, to the S Caucasian (or Kartvelian) language family. It has an old literary tradition going back to the 5th century A. D., and a script of its own.

SUBDIVISIONS: The Georgian dialects fall into two groups: E and W Georgian. E dialects: Kartluri (with sub-dialects Meskh and Dzhavakh), K'akhuri, Ingilouri, Tushuri, Khevsuruli, Pshauri, Mokhev, Mtiuli, (Fereidan in Iran). W dialects: Imeruli Rach'uli, Lechkhum, Guruli (including Adzhar), Imerkhev (in Turkey).

C. G. 241 ●231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture, cattle-breeding; horticulture; viniculture; arts and crafts.

C. G. 795 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox; Roman Catholic minority; only the Adzhar and part of the Ingilo are Muslim. There are a number of Georgian-speaking Jewish villages in different parts of the Georgian SSR, totaling 21,471 persons (1926, Russian census), in Russian referred to as Gruzinskie evrei (Georgian Jews).

C. G. [162]

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Georgia RI I

C.
G.
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture,
231 cattle-raising, hunting, apiculture.

C.
G.
795 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox.

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Georgia RI I

C. G. 197 LANGUAGE: Abkhaz belongs to NW Caucasian, together with Circassian and Ubykh (the latter no longer spoken in the Caucasus). Two dialects have been reduced to writing: in the Abkhaz ASSR that of the Abzhui, in the Cherkes AO that of the Tapanta. The speakers of the Abaza dialects are all bilingual and speak also the Kabardian dialect of Circassian. In the Abkhaz ASSR knowledge of Georgian is widespread.

SUBDIVISION: Abkhaz has five major dialects: Bzyb', Abzhui, Samurzakan', Ashkharwa and Tapanta. The speakers of the latter two dialects are known as Abaza (R. Abazintsy), though linguistically the first four dialects form one group, while Tapanta stands apart.

C G 101 Further tribal names (Russ. form): Tsebeldintsy, Dzhigety; (Abaza:) Beshilbei, Tam, Barakei.

C. G. 241 231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture, viniculture; apiculture.

C. G. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni); Eastern Orthodox.

197 as "Kabardintsy". The dialects follow old
101 tribal divisions. Other tribal names (Russ. form.): Natukhaevtsy, Gatiukai, Zhane(e)vtsy, Egerukaevtsy, Makhosh(ev)-tsy, Kiakhi, Khagak (Khegek, Shegek).

241
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; horticulture; cattle-breeding; horse-breeding (esp. Kabardians); apiculture; home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks).

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni); only the Kabardians around Mozdok are Christians.

197 they form the Veinakh group of the NE Caucasian language family.

SUBDIVISIONS: These were more of a geographical than of a linguistic nature. Chechen tribes: Ichkeri(ntsy), Aukh(ovtsy). etc.; Ingush tribes: Dzherakh(ovtsy), Nazran(ovtsy), etc. A special dialect was spoken by the Karabulak, who had all emigrated to Turkey by 1870. The Georgians knew the Chechen with whom they came in contact as Kist; this name was later extended to the whole group and adopted by the Russians as a name for the Veinakh languages(Kistinskie iazyki).

231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding, agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

8. BATS

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Batsaw, pl. Batsbi.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Batsbiitsy, Tsova-Tush, Tush (due to incorrect naming by Güldenstädt)

161 NUMBER: 1926 7 (Russian census, ethn.)
2,459 (Russian census, ling.)

162 LOCATION: In winter and spring in the village Zemo Alvani on the Kakhetian Alazan' (near Telavi), in summer in the mountain meadows on the upper Kakhetian Alazan' and Tush Alazan' (Akhmet rayon, Georgian SSR).

197 LANGUAGE: Bats (Batsbe mot'ı) forms, with Checheno-Ingush, the Veinakh group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Georgian being used as literary language.

231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding.

715 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox.

CD
197

others being Veinakh, Lak-Dargwa, Samurian, Khinalug, and Udi). Avar has the status of a literary language in the Dagestan ASSR. The literary language is based on the Khunzakh dialect which was also the basis of the old "bol mats'" ("army language"), the common Avar lingua franca. Knowledge of Avar is spread well outside its own linguistic territory (Andi-Dido area, Tsakhur area, Archi, W part of Lak and Dargwa areas).

SUBDIVISIONS: There are four major dialects: Khunzakh, Gidatl' -- Andalaly-Karakh, Antsukh, and Char.

CD
•231
438
241

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Stockbreeding; home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks, leather goods, wooden objects, metal work, tapestry-weaving, embroidery); horticulture.

CD
795

RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

10. ANDI

C. D. 101

NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Qwannaw, pl. Qwannal

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Andii, Andiitsy (this name is also used to include, besides the Andi proper, the other peoples of the Andi group; cf. below under "Language").

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) Handísew, pl. Handál, the country: Handí.

C. D. 161

NUMBER: 1926 7,840 (Russian census, ethn.)
7,720 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162

LOCATION: N of the Andiiskoe Koisu, at its bend eastward (auls Andi, Ghunkha, Ghaghatl, Rik'uan, Chankho, Zilo, Muni in rayon Botlikh and auls Kvankhidatl, and Khuset in rayon Vedeno, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197

LANGUAGE: Andi (Qwannab mits·i) forms with Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the so-called Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. ●231 438

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Sheep-raising, home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks, tapestries, goldsmithing).

C. D. 795

RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

11. BOTLIKH

C: D: 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Buykhatli (gen. of Buykhe "the village B."). RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Botlikhtsy, Buiukhad.

C: D: 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 3,354 (Russian census, ethn.) 2,789 (Russian census, ling.)

C: D: 162 **LOCATION:** Just N of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, SW of the Andi area (rayon Botlikh, auls Botlikh and Miarso, Dagestan ASSR).

C: D: 197 **LANGUAGE:** Botlikh (Buykhatli mits') forms with Andi, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C: D: 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding, home industry, agriculture.

C: D: 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

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12. GODOBERI

C D 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ghibditl·i adami (i.e. "people of the village Ghidu (Godoberi").
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Godoberi-(ntsy).

C D 161 NUMBER: 1926 1,425 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,425 (Russian census, ling.)

C D 162 LOCATION: Just NW of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, W of the Botlikh area (rayon Botlikh, aul Godoberi, Dagestan ASSR).

C D 197 LANGUAGE: Godoberi (Ghibditl·i mits·i) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C D • 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry; agriculture.

C D 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

13. KARATA

C. D. 101 **NAME**: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kirtl•e, pl. Kirtl•ei.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Karatintsy, Karatai, Kirdi.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) K'alalal.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER**: 1926 5,305 (Russian census, ethn.)
5,303 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION**: Just S of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu (N part of rayon Akhvakh, also rayons Andalaly and Vedeno (Dagest. ASSR). (1)

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE**: Karata (Kirtl•i mats'i) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Bagulal, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Karata proper, Anchikh and Tokita.

C. D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY**: Cattle-breeding, home industry, agriculture.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION**: Islam (Sunni).

(1) auls Karata, Archo, Anchikh, Tokita, Mashtada, Rachabalda, Chabakoro.

14. BAGULAL

C.D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kwantl hekua, or Bagolal.

RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Bagulaly; Bagvalal, Bogulal.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: due to their dual self-designation, referred to both as Bagulal and Kvanada.

C.D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 3,054 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,053 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. 162 LOCATION: S of the bend of the Andiiskoe Koisu, S of the Karata area (rayon Tsumada, auls Khushtada, Tlondoda, Kvanada; rayon Akhvakh, auls Gimerso, Tisi, Tlibisho, Dagestan ASSR).

C.D. 197 LANGUAGE: Bagulal (Bagulazul mits') forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Tindi, Chamalal, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Bagulal proper and Tlisi.

C.D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

C.D. 79 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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15. TINDI

CD 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Idaraw hekwa
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Tindii, Tindiitsy, Tindal', Inderi (ntsy), Idi.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Dido:) Bogozi, pl. Bogozibi.

CD 161 NUMBER: 1926 3,812 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,704 (Russian census, ling.)
1952 5,000 (estimate Gudava)

CD 162 LOCATION: Aul Tindi, on the E tributary of the Andiiskoe Koisu which separates the Bagulal group from the Khvarshi area; (rayon Tsumada, Dagestan ASSR). (1)

CD 197 LANGUAGE: Tindi (Idara mits') forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Chamalal and Akhvakh the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

CD •231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

CD 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni)

(1) Also auls Tisi, Echeda and Akhnada (rayon Tsumada) and Qedi (rayon Vedeno)

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16. CHAMALAL

CD 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: according to separate villages; as opposed to other peoples: Ch'amalaldu, pl. Ch'amalaldube, collective: Ch'amalali.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Chamalaly.

CD 161 NUMBER: 1926 3,438 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,438 (Russian census, ling.)

CD 162 LOCATION: On the E side of the Andiiskoe Koisu, just below the bend; auls Verkhnii Gakvari (with sub-villages), Nizhnii Gakvari (with sub-villages), Agvali, Tsumada, Tsumada-Urukh, Richaganik, Gadyri (with sub-villages), Gachitl′, Gigatl′ (with sub-villages), Kvankhi (Tsumada rayon, Dagestan ASSR).

CD 197 LANGUAGE: Chamalal (Ch'amalaldub mits'·) forms with Andi, Botlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, and Akhvakh, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: 1a. Gakvari (incl. Gakvari, Agvali, Tsumada, Tsumada-Urukh, Richaganik); 1b. Gadyri (incl. Gachitl′) and Kvankhi; 2. Gigatl′.

CD 231 438 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (Caucasian felt cloaks, goldsmithing); agriculture.

CD 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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17. AKHVAKH

CD 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Atluatl°i.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Akhvakhtsy.

CD 161 NUMBER: 1926 3,683 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,683 (Russian census, ling.)

CD 162 LOCATION: Between Avarskoe Koisu and Andiiskoe Koisu, just at their bend to the E (rayon Akhvakh: auls Izani, Kudiiab-Roso, Tad-Magitl′, Lologonitl′; rayon Kakhib: auls Tlenob, Tsekob; rayon Andalaly: aul Ratlub; all in Dagestan ASSR).

CD 197 LANGUAGE: Akhvakh (Atluatl·i mits·i) forms with Andi Batlikh, Godoberi, Karata, Bagulal, Tindi, and Chamaiai, the Andi subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

CD •231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

CD 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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18. KHVARSHI

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kedaes hikwa. RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Khvarshiny, Khvarshintsy.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 1,019 (Russian census, ethn.) 1,018 (Russian census, ling.)

C, D. 162 LOCATION: On a S tributary of the Andiiskoe Koisu, SW of the Bagulal area (auls Khvarshi, Inkhokari, etc., Vedeno rayon, Dagestan ASSR)

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Khvarshi (Kedaes mits°, Inkhies mits°, depending on village) forms with Dido, Kapucha, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 241 231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

19. DIDO

C. D. 101

NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ts'ezi, pl. Ts'ezibi

RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Didoi, Didoitsy, Tsezy.

OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Dido; (Kakhetian-Georgian:) Tsunt'a " ragamuffin", a name also used by the Avar and several peoples of the Andi group.

C. D. 161

NUMBER: 1926 3,276 (Russian census, ethn.)
3,198 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162

LOCATION: S of the upper Andiiskoe Koisu.

C. D. 197

LANGUAGE: Dido (Ts'ezias mets') forms with Khvarshi, Kapucha, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the so-called Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795

RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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Khaput

20. KAPUCHA

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: Kapuchias suko or Bezhtl·as suko, depending on the village. RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Kapuchiny, Bezhitiny.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 1,448 (Russian census, ethn.) 1,448 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** Upper basin of Avarskoe Koisu (rayon Tliarata, auls Bezhity, Khocharkhota, Tliadal', Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Kapucha (Bezhtl· alas mits·) forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Khunzal, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 326 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry (goldsmithing).

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

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21. KHUNZAL

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: ------
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Khunzaly, Gun(d)zaly, Nakhada.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 106 (Russian census, ethn.)
129 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** Auls Hunzib and Gharbut (with former Nakada) (rayon Tlarata, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Khunzal forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Kapucha, and Ginukh, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 241 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; agriculture; crafts.

C. D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

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22. GINUKH

C.D. 101

NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Ginukhtsy

C.D. 161 **NUMBER:** 200 (estimate, Bokarev)

C.D. 162 **LOCATION:** Aul Ginukh, rayon Tliarata, (Dagestan ASSR). Majority had moved to rayon Vedeno by 1949 (village Kidero).

C.D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Ginukh forms with Khvarshi, Dido, Kapuchi, and Khunzal, the Dido subgroup of the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C.D. 231 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; home industry.

C.D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

23. ARCHI

C. D. 181 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Arshishuw, Arshishtuw.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Archintsy.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Lak:) Roch.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 863 (Russian census, ethn.)
859 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Aul Ruch-Archi on the Khatar river, rayon Charoda (Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Archi (Arshatten ch'at) belongs to the Avaro-Ando-Dido group of the NE Caucasian languages; its exact position in this group is uncertain. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 286 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (cloth and tapestry weaving).

E 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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Lak

24. LAK

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Lak; Lakuchū
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Laki, Kazikumukhtsy.
OTHER DESIGNATIONS: (Avar:) Tumaw, pl. Tumal; Lezgian: Yakholshu

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 40,380 (Russian census, ethn.)
40,336 (Russian census, ling.)
1955 well over 55,000 (estimate, Zhirkov).

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of the upper Tleuserakh, Khatar, and Kazikumukhskoe Koisu (rayons Lak and Kula, separate villages in rayons Tsudakhar, Akusha, Rutul, Kurakh, Charoda, and Dakhadaev). Since 1944 also in the valley of Yaryksu river (Novo-Lak rayon, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Lak (laku maz) forms with the Dargwa group of languages the Lak-Dargwa subdivision of the NE Caucasian languages, which include also Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Samurian, Khinalug, and Udi. Lak has the status of a literary language in the Dagestan ASSR; the written language is based on the Kumukh dialect.

C. D. 231 241 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; production of leather goods and pottery; metal-work (weapons); agriculture.

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8

26. KAITAK

C.D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Khaidaqlan, plur. Khaidaq.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Khaidaki, Kaitagi, Kaitaki.

C.D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 14,430 (Russian census, ethn.)
14,469 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of Ulla-Chai, between the Dargwa and the Tabasaran areas (rayon Kaitak, S part of rayon Dakhadaev, Dagestan ASSR).

C.D. 197 LANGUAGE: Kaitak forms with the closely related Dargwa and Kubachi the so-called Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Dargwa being used as the literary language.

C.D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; home industry.

C.D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH1
Dagestan RH8

27. KUBACHI

C. D. 101

NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Ughbug.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kubachintsy.

C. D. 161

NUMBER: 1926 2,322 (Russian cens., ethn.)
2,470 (Russian cens., ling.)

C. D. 162

LOCATION: Aul Kubachi (rayon Dakhadaev, Dagestan ASSR).

C. D. 197

LANGUAGE: Kubachi (Ughbughan hub) forms with the closely related Dargwa and Kaitak the Dargwa subgroup of the Lak-Dargwa group of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Dargwa being used as a literary language.

C. D. 231 326

TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; goldsmithing; incrustation work.

C. D. 795

RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7:Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RH1 Caucasia RH
Dagestan RH8
Lezgin

C.
D.
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding;
241 agriculture; horticulture; home industry
438 (tapesty-weaving, smith's craft).

C.
D.
775 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Dagestan RHB

29. AGUL

C.D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Aghul, Aghulshuy
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Aguly

C.D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 7,653 (Russian census, ethn.)
7,653 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. 162 LOCATION: Basin of upper Kurakh-chai and Gyulgeri-chai (Magudere), with affluents (rayons Agul and Kurakh, Dagestan ASSR).

C.D. 197 LANGUAGE: Agul (Aghul ch'al, Aghularin ch'al) forms with Lezgian, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language group. The language is not written, Lezgian being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Two dialects: Agul proper and Koshan.

C.D. 231 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle breeding; home industry (production of cloth, tapestries, felt cloaks).

C.D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

30. RUTUL

C. D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: no general one; the inhabitants of the aul Rutul (Mykhád) call themselves Mykháshura.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Rutuly, Rutul'tsy.

C. D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 10,495 (Russian census, ethn.)
10,356 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 LOCATION: Area of confluence of Samur and Kara-Samur (18 villages) (Rutul rayon; vill. Khnov in Akhty rayon (Dagestan ASSR); Shin and Kainar in Nukha rayon, Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Rutul (Mykhánidy ch'äl) forms with Lezghian, Agul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. The language is not written, Lezgian being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; home industry (production of cloth, tapestries, felt cloaks).

C. D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

31. TSAKHUR

C.D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: No general one; inhabitants of aul Tsakhur (Ts'akhur) call themselves Ts'akhighali, pl. Ts'akhby.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Tsakhury.

C.D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 19,085 (Russian census, ethn.)
10,951 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. 162 **LOCATION:** Samur basin W of its confluence with the Kara-Samur (Tsakhur rayon, Dagestan ASSR); also on the S slopes of the Caucasus in the area of Elisu (Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C.D. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Tsakhur (Ts'akhbishda miz) forms with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tabasaran, Budukh, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. The language is not written, Avar being used as the literary language in the Daghestan ASSR, Azeri in the Azerbaidzhan SSR.

C.D. 231 438 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding; home industry (production of cloth, tapestries, felt cloaks).

C.D. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

33. BUDUKH

C.D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: ----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Budukhi, Budugi

C.D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 1 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,995 (Russian census, ling.)

C.D. 162 LOCATION: Mt. Shakhdag area, in the upper basin of the Kara-chai (Konakhkend rayon, Azerb. SSR).

C.D. 197 LANGUAGE: Budukh forms, with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, and Dzhek, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian language-group. The language is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

C.D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; horticulture.

C.D. 795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

34. DZHEK

C.D. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: According to villages; Dzheki, Kryzy, Khaputtsy, (Gaputlintsy, Khaputlintsy).

C.D. 161 NUMBER: 1926 Dzhek 590 Kryz 5 Khaput 12 (Russian census, ethn.)
All three groups together: 4,348 (Russ. census, ling.)

C.D. 162 LOCATION: Mt. Shakhdag area, in the basin of the upper right arm of the Kudial-chai (Konakhkend rayon, Azerbaidzhan SSR). Also daughter-settlements near the Caspian coast in the Khachmas area (Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C.D. 197 LANGUAGE: The Dzhek language forms with Lezgian, Agul, Rutul, Tsakhur, Tabasaran, and Budukh, the Samurian subdivision of the NE Caucasian languages. The language is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

SUBDIVISIONS: According to villages: Dzhek, Kryz, Khaput.

C.D. 231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; horticulture.

C.D. 715 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

35. KHINALUG

C. D. 101 **NAME:** SELF-DESIGNATION: -----
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Khinalugi.

C. D. 161 **NUMBER:** 1926 105 (Russian census, ethn.)
1,540 (Russian census, ling.)

C. D. 162 **LOCATION:** Shakhdag area, aul Khinalug (Khynalyk) on the upper right arm of the Kudial-chai (rayon Konakhkend, Azerbaidzhan SSR).

C. A. 197 **LANGUAGE:** Khinalug (Kättidmits) is a member of the NE Caucasian language-group to which there belong further the Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Lak-Dargwa, and Samurian groups, and the Udi language. Khinalug is not written, Azeri being used as the literary language.

C. D. 231 **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY:** Cattle-breeding.

C. B. 795 **RELIGION:** Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S 4-5, 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
Dagestan RH 8

36. UDI

C. S. 101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Udi, Uti.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Udiny.

C. S. 161 NUMBER: 1897 7,100 (Russian census)
1926 2,455 (Russian census, ethn.)
2,762 (Russian census, ling.)

C. S. 162 LOCATION: Villages Vartashen and Nidzh (rayons Vartashen and Kutkashen, Azerbaidzhan SSR), Oktomberi (Georgian SSR).

C. D. 197 LANGUAGE: Udi (Udi muz) is a member of the NE Caucasian language-group, to which there belong further the Veinakh, Avaro-Ando-Dido, Lak-Dargwa, and Samurian groups, and the Khinalug language. Though Udi was written before the revolution, it does not have the status of literary language, this function being fulfilled by Azeri.

C. D. 241 231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding.

C. S. 795 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox, Armenian-Gregorian.

197 LANGUAGE: Armenian (Hai lezu) constitutes a separate branch of the Indoeuropean language family. The language has an old literary tradition going back to the 5th century A. D., and a script of its own. This literary language is based on the dialect of Ararat; there is now also a literary tradition for the Western dialect-group.

SUBDIVISIONS: The Armenian dialects are subdivided into an Eastern (Ararat, Karabakh, etc.) and a Western (Erzurum, Hemshin, Istanbul, etc.) group, to which Adjarian adds a third branch including the dialects of Maragha, Khoy, and Artvin.

241
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; viniculture; in the mountains: cattle-breeding; commerce and art crafts.
438

715 RELIGION: Armenian-Gregorian; there are a Roman Catholic (Uniate) and a Protestant minority. The Khemshin (Hemshin, Hemshili) on the Black Sea coast near the Turkish border (629 in 1926, Russian census) are Muslim.

197 status of a literary language; the written language is based on the E dialect. In the North-Ossetian ASSR the Cyrillic, in the South-Ossetian AO the Georgian alphabe is used.

SUBDIVISIONS: The Ossetian dialects, which follow tribal divisions, are subdivided into a Western (Digor) and an Eastern branch (Tagaur, Kurtat, and Allagir). The dialect of the S Ossetes (Tual) is a sub-dialect of Tagaur.

231
241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; some agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Eastern Orthodox, except the Digor, who are Muslim (Sunni).

39. TALYSH

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Tolysh.
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Talysh, Talish.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Talyshi, Talyshintsy.

161 NUMBER: 1897 35,291 (Russian census)
1926 77,323 (Russian census, ethn.)
80,629 (Russian census, ling.)
1931 89,398 (Azerb. upravl. nar.-khoz. ucheta.)
In Iran: 50,000 (estimate, B. V. Miller)

162 LOCATION: Along Caspian coast S of the River Viliazh-chai (rayons Lenkoran', Zuvand, Astara, and part of Massala, Azerbaidzhan SSR), extending into Persian territory up to Kepri-chal.

197 LANGUAGE: Talysh (Tolysha zyvon), like Tat, is a member of the NW subdivision of the Iranian branch of the Indo-European language-family, to which branch also belong Persian, and, in the Caucasus, Ossetian and Kurdish. The Talysh in the USSR are all bilingual and speak also Azeri, which is used as the literary language.

241 231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; horticulture; stock-raising; home industry.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Shii).

162 LOCATION: Geographical: Transcaucasia, Northern Caucasus along the Caspian Sea (northward as far as Derbent), northwestern Persia, southern Kurdistan (Iraq).

Political-Administrative: USSR: Azerbaidzhan SSR, Georgian SSR, Dagestan ASSR. Persia: Rizaiyeh, Azerbaijan, Khamseh, Kazvin, Ardelan provinces. Iraq: Erbil, Kirkuk, Sülaimaniya provinces.

197 LANGUAGE: Azeri Turkic; belongs to the Western Oghuz Turkic group and differs very little from Turkish and the Kashkay-Hamse languages; literary language since the 14th century; lingua franca in Transcaucasia, Dagestan ASSR, and northern Persia.

SUBDIVISIONS: Tribal: Settled Azeris; Nomadic Azeris (Iliyat). Dialectal: Northern (USSR); Southern (Persia).

241 231 438 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; commerce; industry.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Shii, Sunni).

162 (Location, continued)
Political-Administrative: Northern Caucasus: Stavropol' Krai (northern rayons), Rostov Oblast (southeastern rayons); Central Asia: Turkmen SSR, Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Afghanistan, Persia.

197 LANGUAGE: Turkoman; constitutes Eastern Oghuz Turkic; most nearly related Turkic language group: Western Oghuz Turkic (Turkish, Azeri, Kashkay-Hamse); several dialects agreeing with tribal subdivisions; literary language based on the dialect of Yomuts; literary language since the 18th century.

SUBDIVISIONS: Tribal: Trukhmen (Northern Caucasus); Teke, Yomut, Ersari, Sarik (Turkmen SSR); Chaudur (Kara-Kalpak ASSR); Salir (Afghanistan); Göklen (Persia)

231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

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RH1

197 SUBDIVISIONS: Geographical: Karapapak of Akhalkalaki and Leninakan (USSR); Karapapak of Sulduz (Persia).

231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding and some agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Shii, Sunni)

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Kumik

45. KUMUK

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Kumuklar
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Kumyk
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Kumyki
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Kumuklar

161 NUMBER: 1926 94,549 (Russian cens. ethn.)
94,909 (Russian cens. ling.)

162 LOCATION: Geographical: The northeastern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the Aksai, Sulak, Shura, and Gubden rivers, and along the Caspian coast from Adzhi-Su to Derbent.

Political-Administrative: Dagestan ASSR (Makhachkala, Buynaksk, Izberbash, and Derbent okrugs), Groznyi Oblast (southern parts of the former Kizliar Okrug).

197 LANGUAGE: Kumuk; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic group, together with Crimean Turkic, Karachay, Balkar, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc.); literary language since the 19th century; lingua franca in Dagestan ASSR northward from Derbent.

241 231 226 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; fishing.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

162 between the upper Kuban' and Urup rivers. Crimean SSR (before 1945): Northern Crimea, Perekop. Bulgaria: Dobruja, Deli Orman area.

Political-Administrative: USSR: Groznyi Oblast (former Kizliar and Achikulak okrugs), Astrakhan Oblast (rayons along the Kuma and Volga rivers), Cherkes AO (Abazino-Nogai rayon), Crimean ASSR (before 1945). Bulgaria: former Shumen district.

197 LANGUAGE: Noghay; belongs to the Kipchak-Turkic language group, together with North Crimean Turkic, Karachay, Balkar, Kumuk, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc., literary language (since the Soviet period) based on the White Noghay, Black Noghay, and Central Noghay dialects; the other Noghay groups have given up the Noghay language.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialectal: Black Noghay, Central Noghay (Groznyi Oblast, southern rayons of the Astrakhan Oblast); the Noghays of Crimea and those of Dobruja (Bulgaria) have given up their language in favor of South Crimean Turkic, whereas the Noghays around Astrakhan today speak Kazan Turkic.

231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture (Bulgaria).

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

47. KARACHAY

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Karachayla
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Karachaitsy,
TURKISH DESIGNATION: Karaçaylar

161 NUMBER: 1897 27,233 (Russian census)
1926 55,123 (Russian census, ethn.)
55,349 (Russian census, ling.)
1939 75,737 (Russian census)

162 Distribution: Deported from the Caucasus in 1943. Present location unknown.

LOCATION: Geographical: Before 1943, on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the headwaters of the Kuban', Teberda, Zelenchuk, Laba, and Podkumok rivers.

Political-Administrative: Before 1943: Karachai AO.

197 LANGUAGE: Karachay; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic language group (which includes Crimean Turkic, Kumuk, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak, etc.), and is almost identical with Balkar; as a literary language, a common Karachay-Balkar language was used which was created in the Soviet period.

231 241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding; agriculture; handicrafts.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

48. BALKAR

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Malkarla
RUSSIAN DESIGNATION: Balkary
TURKISH DESIGNATIONS: Malkarlar, Balkarlar.

161 NUMBER: 1897 34,232 (Russian census)
1926 33,307 (Russian census, ethn.)
33,276 (Russian census, ling.)
1939 42,666 (Russian census)

162 Distribution: Deported from the Caucasus in 1943, present location unknown.

LOCATION: Georgraphical: Before 1943, on the northern slopes of the Greater Caucasus along the upper course of the Baksan, Chegem, and Cherek rivers.
Political-Administrative: Before 1943: Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous SSR (Balkar rayon).

197 LANGUAGE: Balkar; belongs to the Kipchak Turkic language group, along with Crimean Turkic, Kumuk, Noghay, Kazan Turkic, Kazak etc.) and is almost identical with Karachay; as a literary language, a common Karachay-Balkar language was used, which was created in the Soviet period.

• 231/241 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Cattle-breeding and some agriculture.

795 RELIGION: Islam (Sunni).

7: Columbia U. S-4, 5 1956 RHI Caucasia RHI
European Kalmyk

162 Ala-shan area, Ch'ing Hai province, China).

197 LANGUAGE: Kalmyk (Oirot) constitutes the W group of the Mongolian family of Altaic. It has a literary tradition going back to the 16th century.

SUBDIVISIONS: Dialects: Dörwöt, Torghūt (Torgout), and Buzāwa. Tribes: Torghūt, [619] Khoshūt, Dörwöt (Dürböt, Dürbät, divided by the Russian Administration into the Great and Little Dörwöt), Khöit (Khöt), Tsoros, Dzūn-ghar ("left-wing army", "eastern") The Torghūt have always been considered the leading tribe.

233 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Nomadic pastoralism;
● 231 sedentary stock-raising; (on the Volga:)
226 fishing.

795 RELIGION: Lamaist Buddhism; (Sart-Kalmyk:) Islam (Sunni).

50. AISOR

101 NAME: SELF-DESIGNATION: Surai
ENGLISH VARIANTS: Chald(a)eans, Syrochald(a)eans, Assyrians.
RUSSIAN DESIGNATIONS: Aisory, Assiriitsy, Assuriitsy.
OTHER DISIGNATIONS: (Georgian:) Kaldeveli.

161 NUMBER: 1897 5,353 (Russian census)
1926 9,808 (Russian census, ethn.)
15,476 (Russian census, ling.)
1939 20,200 (Russian census)

162 LOCATION: Concentrated near Erevan', also scattered in other regions of Transcaucasia. Outside USSR: Iraq (esp. in Tur Abdin) and NW Iran.

197 LANGUAGE: Aisor is a New-Syrian dialect, belonging to the Aramaic subdivision of the Semitic language-family. Aisor has the status of a literary language in the USSR.

241
231 TRADITIONAL ECONOMY: Agriculture; cattle-breeding; crafts.

795 RELIGION: Nestorian and Jacobite Christian.

C. G. 245 pomegranates) are grown in abundance. They [251] are preserved in sugar by a boiling-down process. C. G. 244 Important vegetables are lentils, beans, peas, onions, eggplants, celery, garlic, fennel, mustard and several kinds of cucurbitaceous plants. C. G. 231 The raising of silkworms is common, especially in the West. Beekeeping is widespread; hollwed-out logs are used as beehives; these are covered against the rain with pieces of bark or straw mats. Honey is also gathered from wild beees. C. G. 224 Hunting is of some importance in the highlands (deer, rabbits, fowl); it is traditionally engaged in by herdsmen, who take turns watching the herds. C. G. 226 Fishing is of importance only on the Black Sea coast and on the lower course of the rivers running into it.

C. G. 231 Because of the lack of pasture land, cattle-breeding is less important in the Georgian lowlands than it is in the mountains. The Georgians keep buffaloes, oxen, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, goats and sheep. The latter usually are of the fat-tail variety, except among the Svan. C. G. 233 In summer, the herds are taken to the mountain pastures by herdsmen. C. G. 221 The herds are led by a billy goat and are kept together by goats; dogs accompany the herds only as protectors against wolves. To keep the latter at a distance, fires are kept going during the night.

Cattle and sheep breeding have a greater relative importance for the Svan and especially the Pshav and Tush. The latter are predominantly seminomadic herdsmen; the men

C. G. 233 221 spend the winter in the steppes of the lower Alazani river with their herds of sheep. On the other hand, the Tush living on the Lower Alazani, and also the Bats, move with their families to the mountain pastures in summer, where they live in huts, sunk into the ground and covered with slates. The indigenous means C. G. 493 of transportation is a clumsy two-wheeled cart (uremi) drawn by a pair of oxen or buffaloes. The large wooden disk wheels are firmly joined to the axle-tree. In the mountains, sledges are used to carry in the hay. In a peculiar vehicle called chochiala uremi rolling and sliding are combined: the ends of two long poles attached to the yoke, which slide on the ground, serve the purpose of a pair of front wheels.

C. G. 231 241 The traditional economy of the North-West Caucasian peoples (Abkhaz and Circassians) was based on horse and cattle breeding, agriculture (millet, maize, wheat, rye) some horticulture, beekeeping and (Abkhaz) wine growing. The Abkhaz methods in these activities are the same as the Georgian. Formerly, their economy was largely pastoral, but in the second half of the nineteenth century they became more agricultural. The country is better suited to agriculture, though horse and sheep raising are still important. The Western Circassians, too, were more dependent on cattle-breeding before their forced migration from the mountains to the lowlands of the Kuban. The Kabardians are still mainly sheep-, cattle -, and especially horse-breeders: the Kabardian horses are famous for their

C. G. 231 241 beauty and stamina. Apiculture is also widespread among the Circassians; their beehives, contrary to those of the Georgians and Abkhaz, are similar to those found in Central Europe; they are made of bast or of plaited willow-twigs which are covered with clay or cow-dung.

C. D. 233 In Dagestan, stock-raising is preponderant (sheep, goats, cows, horses, donkeys, buffaloes). In winter, the herds are usually brought to the steppe-country in the South or to the Caspian coast area. The southeast, i.e. the country of the Lezghi, is comparatively better suited for agriculture, but it is practiced even in the more elevated regions. Wheat, barley and millet are grown in small fields, situated on natural or artificial terraces, which often require artificial irrigation. The ground is cultivated with a local kind of light plough called durats, puruts, etc. which only scrapes the soil superficially. As most of the fields require manuring, the constant removing of stones, and even restoring of the soil, which has to be carried up by hand, farming involves hard labor. As the production of grain has never covered the needs of the population, home-industry is highly developed in Dagestan. Everywhere the women do their own spinning and weaving. The spinning wheel is unknown; the looms for carpet-weaving differ from those for the weaving of coarse cloth out of homespun wool and of hemp-cloth used for sacks. Many crafts are practiced beyond the

C. D. 241

C D [40]

C. D. 438

C. D. [286]

311
248 is low and cannot be compared with that of Central Asia. In the South Caucasus it is cultivated in irrigated areas. The most important cotton fields are along the Kura and Aras Rivers (Azerbaijan, Nakhichevan' ASSR, Armenia) in which cotton is rotated mostly with alfalfa. Eastern Azerbaijan cultivates especially the long-staple cotton. In other areas of the South Caucasus Kakhetia is trying to introduce cotton. In the North Caucasus cotton cultivation is centered in three distinct areas. One is the coastal area along the Sea of Azov. This area reaches almost to Krasnodar and Rostov and cultivates cotton with dry methods. The second area is in eastern parts of the Stavropol' Oblast, in the middle belt of the Groznyy Oblast and in the northern parts of Dagestan. Cultivation here too is based mostly on dry methods, only the fields around Kizlyar and Khasavyurt being irrigated. The third cotton-growing area of the North Caucasus is the Akhtuba region and the Volga Delta.

Northern Hemp: Occurs in the Kabardian and North Ossetian republics.

Kendyr': A domesticated fiber plant from Central Asia cultivated mostly in the northern parts of the Krasnodar Kray and in the western parts of the Stavropol' Kray. The plant is used in the manufacture of a very resistant cloth.

311
● 231 Maulberry: The trees necessary for silk culture are cultivated especially in the

1/ [sic. Mulberry?-- Analyst]

311
231 South Caucasus: in Middle Azerbaijan; around the cities and town like Zakataly, Nukha, Yevlakh, Kirovabad, Barda, Udzhary, Mir-Bashir, Shusha. One also finds a very important center of silk culture in Kolkhida and Imeretia along the Tbilisi-Sukhumi railroad line.

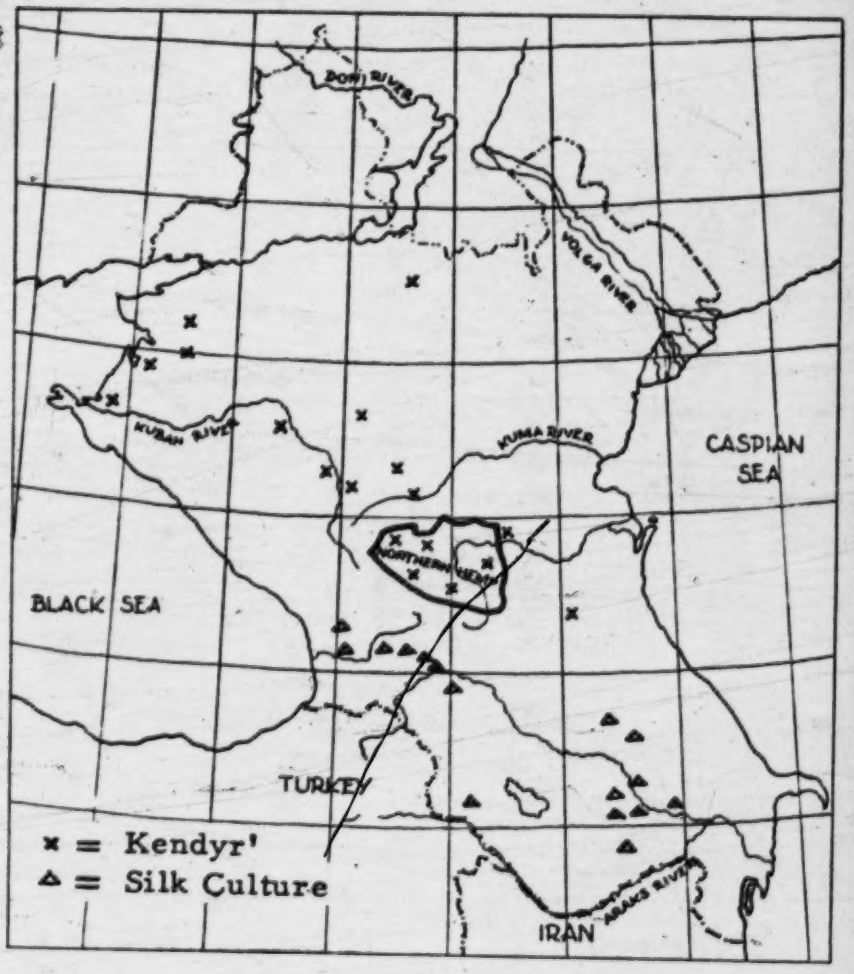
311
248 Kenaf: A recently introduced fiber plant from India and used as a substitute for jute is cultivated on a commercial scale only in the North Caucasus. The main area of cultivation is Krasnodar Kray around the Adyge AO where it was first cultivated. In addition to this it occurs in the western parts of the Stavropol' Kray, in Dagestan along the Caspian coast, and in the vicinity of Kuba (Azerbaijan). Less important are the kenaf fields in the North Ossetian Republic and along the Akhtuba River.

Ramie or Chinese Nettle: Another recently introduced fiber plant, cultivated nowadays on commercial scale in Kolkhida, north and southward of Mikha-Tskhakaya. To a smaller extent it is well known in the Lenkoran' Lowland as well.

311
249 Castor bean: This plant is cultivated in the North Caucasus, especially in the steppes of the Krasnodar Kray, in the southern parts of Rostov Oblast, in the northern parts of Stavropol' Kray, in Dagestan around Derbent, and in the northeastern corner of Azerbaijan around the town of Kuba.

a. 13 Northern Hemp, Kendyr', Silk Culture

311
248
231



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311
231 Azerbaijan SSR: The lowlands along the Kura and Aras Rivers are the most important winter grazing grounds, not only for Azerbaijan, but for Armenia as well. Of the sub-units, North Karabakh specializes in cattle, sheep, and mules, whereas Nakhichevan' ASSR raises primarily sheep, for the most part in the mountains.

Armenian SSR: Important especially for its summer grazing grounds, on which the livestock of both Armenia and Azerbaijan depend. Armenia is famous for its cheese.

Georgian SSR: Mountain pastures are the basis of Georgian stock-raising, which is important in all the sub-units except the Abkhaz ASSR where, due to health resorts and extensive growing of subtropical crops, only dairy farming has survived.

Astrakhan' Oblast: This area is rich in herds of cattle and sheep, raised mostly for meat and mutton. Camels are used extensively as a means of transportation.

Groznyy Oblast: Stock-raising is concentrated in the mountains (cattle and goats) and in the northern steppe areas (sheep-raising).

Dagestan ASSR: Stock-raising constitutes the main economic activity only in the mountains which are rich in Alpine pastures.

Stavropol' Kray: Livestock-raising is typical for the bulk of the kray. In the southern and southwestern corner, in the health resort section, dairy-farming is practiced. Of

311 the sub-units the Cherkess AO especially is a
231 livestock-raising area. In the Kabardian ASSR, the principal stock raised is in the plain poultry, whereas the mountain pastures are devoted primarily to livestock, which latter also holds for the pastures of the North Ossetian ASSR.

Krasnodar Kray: The Kuban area and the steppe area are among the most active cattle-raising areas of the Caucasus. On the Black Sea coast dairy farming is common, centered especially around Gelendzhik. The Adyge AO is famous for good horses.

Rostov Oblast: Along the lower Don and in the Taganrog-Rostov-Shakhty area, the principal stock raised is dairy cattle. In the southern and southeastern parts of the oblast (i. e., in the Sal Steppe), beef cattle and horses are raised, whereas the eastern parts raise sheep.

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311 The distribution of the individual kinds
234 of stock over the entire Caucasus is as follows:

Dairy cattle: Chiefly raised in the western third of the North Caucasus. In addition to this area, dairy-cattle raising is common in the mountains of the Stavropol' Kray (especially around the health resorts), and in the Groznyy Oblast.

311 Beef cattle: Typical especially for the
231 dry areas of the North Caucasus, and for the whole of Trans-Caucasia. Areas with the most

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231 extensive beef-cattle raising are: the Rostov Oblast, the Stavropol' Kray (in both cases the eastern parts), and the Astrakhan Oblast.

Goats: Goats are common in the South Caucasus, in the mountainous areas of the Armenian and Georgian republics. They are also bred in the mountains of the North Caucasus.

Horses: Relatively few and raised chiefly around the Lower Don, in the Kuban Lowland (Adyge AO) and in the mountainous parts of the Stavropol' Kray.

Mules, donkeys: These animals are chiefly bred in the South Caucasus, and along the slopes of the Greater Caucasus.

Camels: Are bred as transportation animals in Astrakhan' Oblast and adjacent areas.

Merino sheep: Several varieties of the Merino sheep are bred almost everywhere in the Caucasus. It is especially raised for its fine wool.

Karakul sheep: This breed of sheep native to Bukhara is bred in the Astrakhan' Oblast, in the southwestern parts of the Krasnodar Kray, and in the Armenian SSR, around Yerevan and Leninakan.

Mutton sheep: Sheep raised solely for mutton are rare in the Caucasus and are chiefly in the northern parts of the Astrakhan' Oblast.

Mutton-dairy sheep: Bred especially in the South Caucasus in the mountains of the Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaijan republics,

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231 in Nakhichevan' ASSR, and in the area around Baku; in the North Caucasus the Stavropol' Kray is the only noteworthy area. In the southwestern parts of the Stavropol' Kray, the Karachay sheep is raised, whereas the northeastern parts prefer the Volosh sheep.

Hogs: Are raised mostly in the Western Caucasus; and sporadically in the Eastern Caucasus, although this is primarily a Muslim area.

Silkworms: Raised only in the South Caucasus, to wit, in Azerbaijan, in High Karabakh AO and in Western Georgia.

a[1].1 Dairy Cattle, Beef Cattle, Camels

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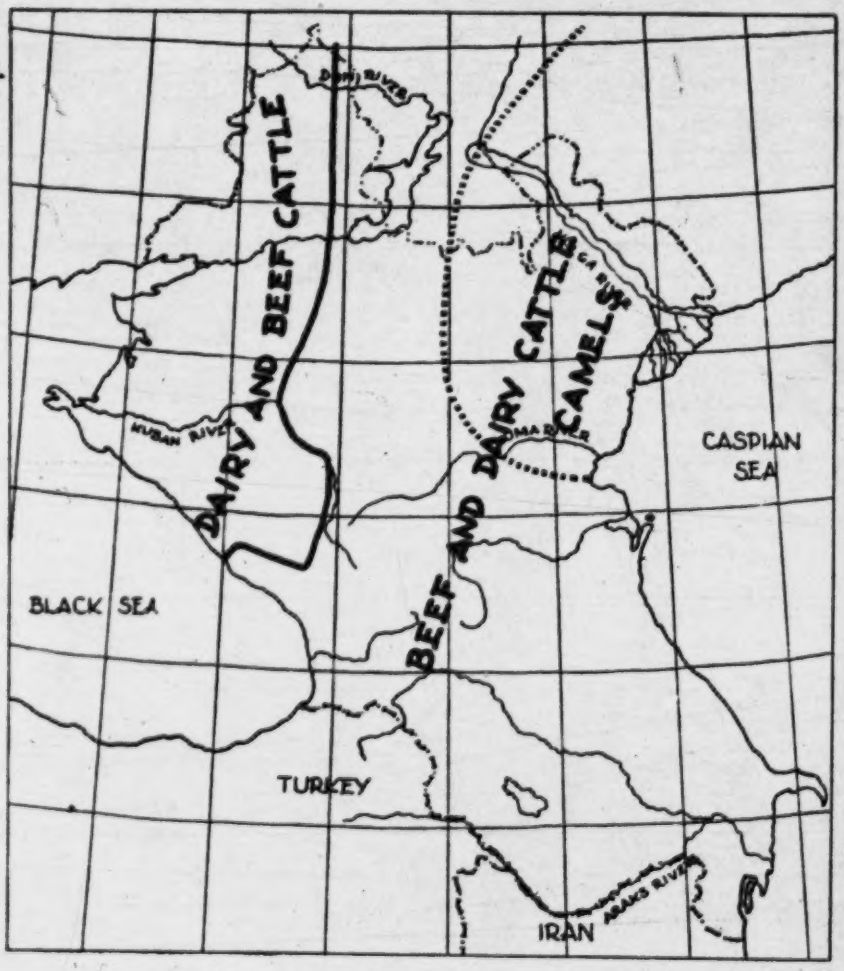

a[1].2 Merino Sheep, Karakul Sheep, Mutton Sheep, Mutton-Dairy Sheep

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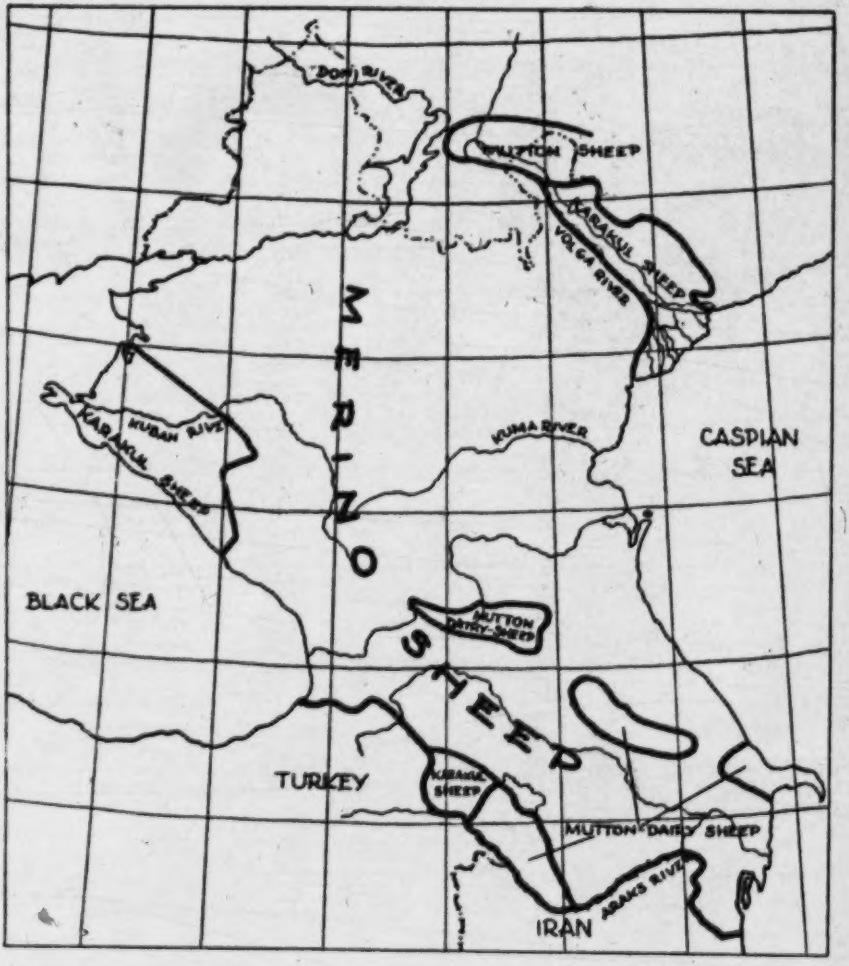

a[1], 3 Hogs

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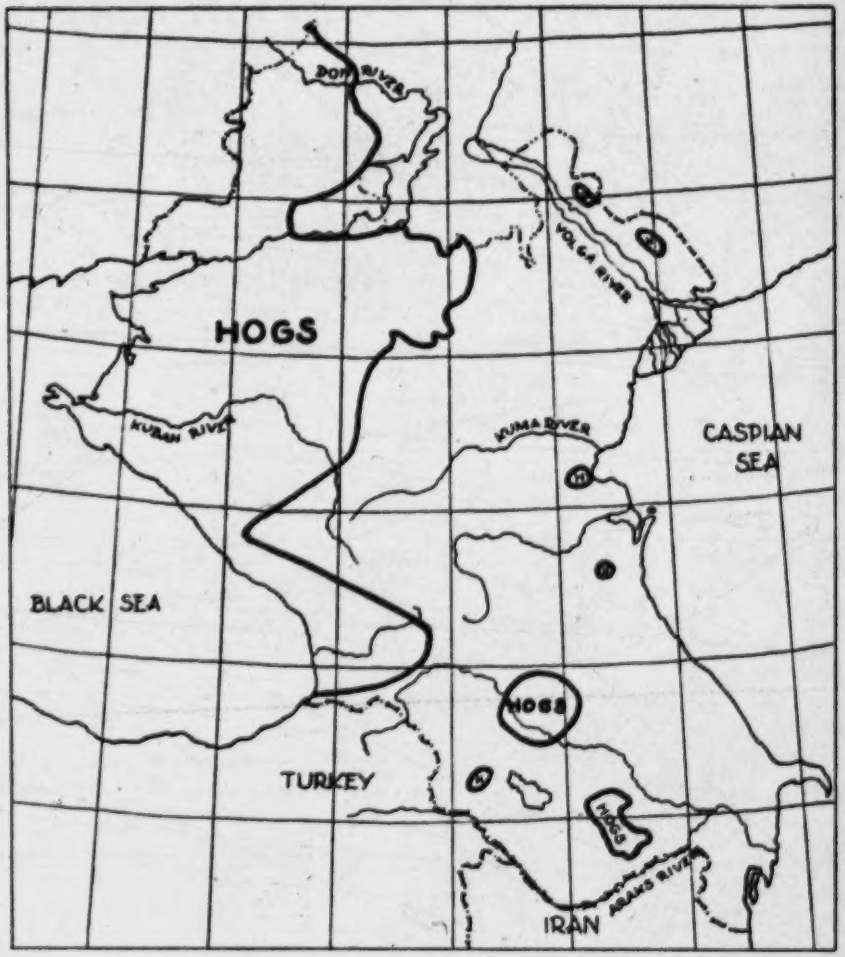

a[1].4 Silkworms

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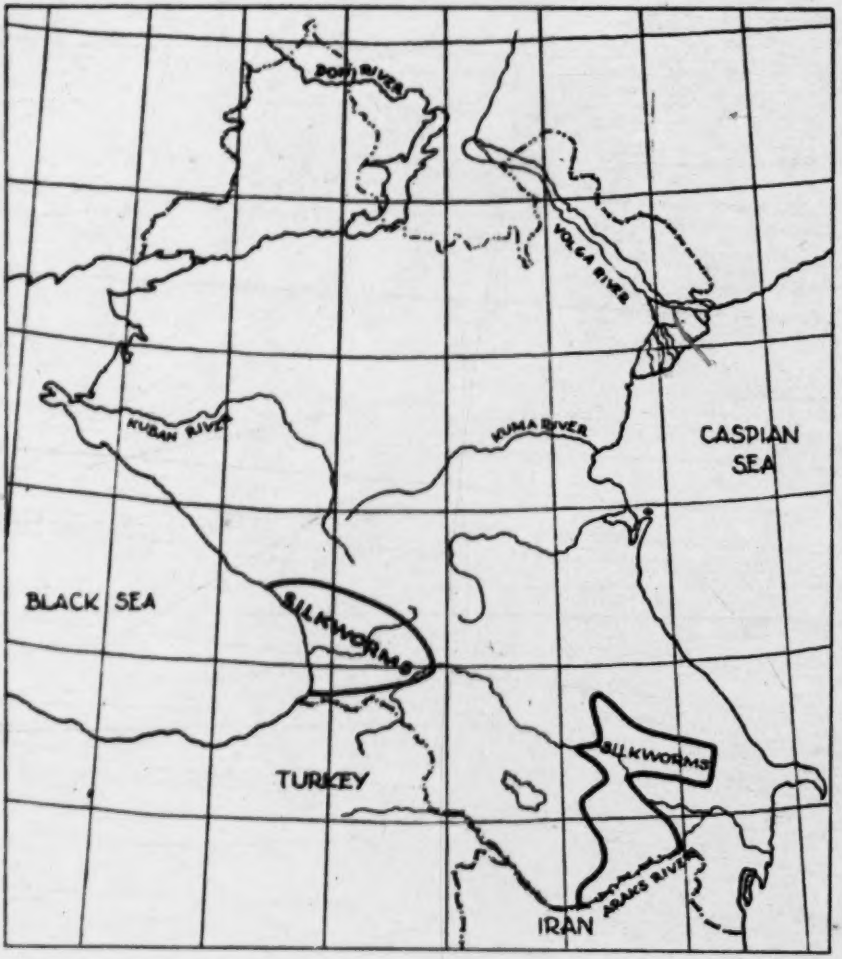

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 Rl Soviet Union Rl
Caucasia RH2
Azerbaijan RK2

pasture land, including the dry lowland steppe areas (used in the winter) and the mountain meadows (used in the summer). Only one fourth of the total area is under cultivation. The principal crops are garden fruits (apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, chestnuts, walnuts, and almonds) and subtropical products such as tea and citrus fruits along the Black Sea coast. Sericulture and viticulture are also important. Transcaucasia is the second most important cotton producer of the USSR; the principal cotton areas are in the dry, gray-soil lowlands of the Aras and the Kura, where the most extensive irrigation systems have been developed. In Abkhazia tobacco is grown, and the flooded lowlands of eastern and southern Transcaucasia are suitable for the cultivation of rice. Grains are subordinated in favor of the more specialized industrial and subtropical crops. Livestock is generally driven over great distances, from the winter pastures in the dry steppes to the mountains, where the Alpine meadows furnish excellent summer fodder. This nomadic type of livestock raising is gradually making way for more intensive, sedentary methods, since the dry steppes are gradually being irrigated, and large areas are coming under fodder crops. Sheep and cattle form the principal herds. Horses are few, and they are replaced partly by water buffaloes (for farm work) and partly by camels, mules, and donkeys (for transportation).

The basic railroads are the Batumi-Baku line, with a large number of branches and spurs, including the coastal railways along the Black and the Caspian seas, and the southern branch, which links Tbilisi and Baku via Dzhul'fa and the Aras valley. The Transcaucasian railway system provides connections with the Turkish rail network at Leninakan, and from Dzhul'fa a line goes south to Tabriz (Iran), with an ultimate extension to Tehran. Most of the lines have been electrified or are in process of electrification. Transportation in the higher sections has to rely on highways, among which the Sukhumi, the Ossetian, and the Georgian military roads across the Greater Caucasus range are most noteworthy. Due to the mountainous character of the river courses, inland navigation is negligible.

Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic

Capital, Baku; area, 33,100, population, 3,100,000

The Azerbaijan (or Azerbaydzhan) SSR lies in the eastern section of Transcaucasia, on the Caspian Sea. It includes the southeastern spurs of the Greater Caucasus, which terminates in the Apsheron peninsula,

[825 cont.]

Iranians (cf. p. 674 f. [untranslated]) and accordingly are called by the Tatar āzade khalkh' or khelaiq (= free people), as are all Lezgin, in contrast to the Tāt, who are called raiyat khelaiq (= subject people). Their name is related to that of the central Asian Tajik (see Vol. II, 1, pp. 412 ff.), and their language is close [Fig. 504 appears here] [826] to modern Persian; it is also spoken by the mountain Jews in Dagestan and on the Terek. In their old cemeteries and near their villages there are isolated ruins of buildings that indicate Christianity in former times. Their relatives, the Talysh in humid, hot Lenkoran on the Caspian Sea, surrounded by Azerbaijani and Tatars, speak another variety of modern Persian that is supposed to contain much Old Persian.

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As late as the first half of the nineteenth century, a remnant of the Old Persians, adherents of the teachings of Zoroaster or Zerdusht, the Geber, lived on the plain of Surakhane or Ateshga (= fire-land) near Baku, where a temple stood, in which they worshiped the eternal fire fed by a natural gas source. They had moved here from Persia after they had been driven from there and their main temple on the mountain near Yesd destroyed; they gradually

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Fig. 504. Two-wheeled carriage, Baku region.